

WIT

2. To keep back; to refuse.
What difficulties there are, which as yet *withhold* our assent, till we be further and better satisfied, I hope no indifferent amongst them will scorn or refuse to hear. *Hooker.*
Soon as Titan 'gan his head exalt,
And soon again as he his light *withbault*,
Their wicked engines they against it bent. *Fairy Queen.*
WITHHOLDEN. *part. pass. of withhold.*
The word keep back, sheweth, that it was a thing formerly due unto God; for we cannot say that any thing is kept back, or *withholden*, that was not due before. *Spelman.*
WITHHOLDER. *n. f.* [from *withhold*] *e* who withholds.
WITH'N. *prep.* [from *within*, Saxon.]
1. In the inner part of.
Who then shall blame
His peffer'd senses to recoil and start,
When all that is *within* him does condemn
Itself for being there. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*
By this means, not only many helpless persons will be provided for, but a generation of men will be bred up, *within* ourselves, not perverted by any other hopes. *Sprat.*
Till this be cur'd by religion, it is as impossible for a man to be happy, that is, pleased and contented *within* himself, as it is for a sick man to be at ease. *Tillotson.*
The river is afterwards wholly lost *within* the waters of the lake, that one discovers nothing like a stream, till *within* about a quarter of a mile from Geneva. *Addison.*
2. In the compass of; not beyond; used both of place and time.
Next day we saw, *within* a kenning before us, thick clouds, which put us in hope of land. *Bacon.*
A beet-root, and a radish root, which had all their leaves cut close to the roots, *within* six weeks had fair leaves. *Bacon.*
Within some while the king had taken up such liking of his person, that he resolved to make him a masterpiece. *Wotton.*
The invention of arts necessary or useful to human life, hath been *within* the knowledge of men. *Burnet.*
As to infinite space, a man can no more have a positive idea of the greatest, than he has of the least space. For in this latter, which is more *within* our comprehension, we are capable only of a comparative idea of smallness, which will always be less than any one, whereof we have the positive idea. *Locke.*
Were every action concluded *within* itself, and drew no consequences after it, we should undoubtedly never err in our choice of good. *Locke.*
This, with the green hills and naked rocks *within* the neighbourhood, makes the most agreeable confusion. *Addison.*
Bounding desires *within* the line, which birth and fortune have marked out, is an indispensable duty. *Atterbury.*
3. Not longer ago than.
Within these five hours Hastings liv'd
Untainted, unexamined, free at liberty. *Shakespeare.*
Within these three hours, Tullus,
Alone I fought in your Coriolanus walls,
And made what work I pleas'd. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*
4. Into the reach of.
When on the brink the foaming boar I met,
The deep rate savage rush'd *within* my force,
And bore me headlong with him down the rock. *Orway.*
5. In the reach of.
Secure of outward force, *within* himself
The danger lies, yet lies *within* his pow'r;
Against his will he can receive no harm. *Milton.*
I have suffer'd in your woe;
Nor shall be wanting ought *within* my pow'r
For your relief. *Dryden.*
Though Aurengzebe return a conqueror,
Both he and the are still *within* my power. *Dryden.*
6. Into the heart or confidence of.
When by such insinuations they have once got *within* him,
and are able to drive him on from one lewdness to another,
no wonder if they rejoice to see him guilty of all villainy. *South.*
7. Not exceeding.
Be inform'd how much your husband's revenue amounts to,
and be so good a computer, as to keep *within* it. *Swift.*
8. In the inclosure of.
No interwoven reeds a garland made,
To hide his brows *within* the vulgar shade;
But poplar wreaths around his temples spread. *Addison.*
Sedentary and *within*-door arts, and delicate manufactures,
that require rather the finger than the arm, have a contrariety
to a military disposition. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
WITH'N. *adv.*
1. In the inner parts; inwardly; internally.
This is yet the outward, fairest side
Of our design. *Within* rests more of fear,
More dread of sad event yet undecy'd. *Daniel.*
Death thou hast seen
In his first shape on man; but many shapes
Of death, and many are the ways that lead
To his grim cave; all dismal! yet to sense
More terrible at th' entrance, than *within*. *Milton.*

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2. In the mind.
Language seems too low a thing to express your excellence,
and our souls are speaking so much *within*, that they despise
all foreign conversation. *Dryden's State of Innocence.*
These, as thy guards from outward harms, are sent;
ills from *within* thy reason must prevent. *Dryden.*
WITH'NSIDE. *adv.* [within and side.] In the interior parts.
The forces for extracting the stone is represented a little
open, that the teeth may be better seen *withinside*. *Sharp.*
WITH'OUT. *prep.* [from *without*, Saxon.]
1. Not with.
Many there are, whose desires have prevented their de-
sires, and made their good motives the wards of their exe-
cutors, not *without* miserable success. *Hooker.*
2. In a state of absence from.
Hast thou much wit, and mirth, and spleen about thee?
There is no living with thee, not *without* thee. *Taylor.*
3. In the state of not having.
The virtuous beazar is taken from the beast that feedeth
upon the mountains; and that *without* virtue, from those
that feed in the valleys.
Infallibility and inerrableness are assumed and inclosed by the
Romish church, *without* any inerrable ground to hold it on. *Ham.*
If the ideas be not innate, there was a time, when the
mind was *without* those principles; and then they will not be
innate, but be derived from some other original. *Locke.*
4. Beyond; not within the compass of.
Eternity, before the world and after, is *without* our reach;
but that little spot of ground that lies betwixt those two great
oceans, this we are to cultivate. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
5. In the negation, or omission of.
Without the separation of the two monarchies, the most
advantageous terms from the French, must end in our de-
struction. *Addison.*
6. Not by; not by the use of; not by the help of.
Excess of diet in costly meats and drinks fetched from be-
yond the seas, would be avoided: wife men will do it *without*
a law; I would there might be a law to restrain fools. *Bacon.*
7. On the outside of.
Without the gate
Some drive the cars, and some the courtes rein. *Dryden.*
8. Not within.
When the weather hinders me from taking my diversions *with-*
out doors, I frequently make a little party with select friends. *Ad.*
9. With exemption from.
The great lords of Ireland informed the king, that the
Irish might not be naturalized *without* damage to themselves
or the crown. *Daniel's Ireland.*
Happiness under this view, ev'ry one constantly pursues.
Other things acknowledged to be good, he can look upon
without desire, pass by, and be content without. *Locke.*
WITH'OUT. *adv.*
1. Not on the inside.
Forming trees and shrubs into sundry shapes, is done by
moulding them *within*, and cutting them *without*. *Bacon.*
Wife men use studies; for they teach not their own use;
but that is a wisdom *without* them, and above them, won by
observation. *Bacon.*
These were from *without* the growing miseries. *Milton.*
Having gone as far as they could *without*, they began to
observe them *within*. *Crew.*
2. Out of doors.
The reception of light into the body of the building, was
very prompt from *without*, and from *within*. *Watson.*
Their doors are barr'd against a bitter flout;
Snarl, if you please, but you shall snarl *without*. *Dryden.*
3. Externally; not in the mind.
WITH'OUT. *conjunct.* Unless; if not; except. Not in use.
I find my love shall be proved, no love, *without* I leave to
love, being too unfit a vessel in whom so high thoughts should
be engraved. *Sidney, b. ii.*
You will never live to my age, *without* you keep yourselves
in breath with exercise, and in heart with joyfulness. *Sidney.*
WITH'OUT. *prep.* [from *without*, Saxon.] *Without.* Obsolete.
Her face so fair, as flesh it seem'd not,
But heavenly portrait of bright angel's hue;
Clear as the sky, *without* blame or blot,
Through goodly mixture of complexion's dew. *Spenser.*
To *WITHSTAND.* *v. a.* [with and stand.] To gainstand; to
oppose; to resist.
The violence of sorrow is not at the first, to be striven
withal, being like a mighty beast, sooner tamed with follow-
ing, than overthrown by *withstanding*. *Sidney.*
The wonderful zeal and fervour wherewith ye have *with-*
stood the received orders of this church, was the first thing
which caused me to enter into consideration, whether every
Christian man fearing God, stand bound to join with you. *Hooker.*
It is our frailty that in many things we all do amiss, but a
virtue that we would do amiss in nothing, and a testimony of
that virtue, that when we pray that what occasion of sin soever
do offer itself, we may be strengthened from above to *with-*
stand it. *Hooker, b. v.*
They

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- They soon set sail; nor now the fates *withstand*;
Their forces trusted with a foreign hand. *Dryden.*
When Elymas withstood Paul and Barnabas, and when Paul
says of Alexander, he hath greatly *withstood* our words, do
we think the *withstanding* there was without speaking? *Asterb.*
WITHSTANDER. *n. f.* [from *withstand*.] An opponent; re-
sisting power.
War may be defined the exercise of violence under sove-
reign command against *withstanders*; force, authority, and
resistance being the essential parts thereof. *Raleigh.*
WITHY. *n. f.* [from *with*, Saxon.] Willow. A tree.
WITLESS. *adj.* [from *wit*.] Wanting understanding.
Why then should *witless* man so much misween
That nothing is but that which he hath seen? *Fairy Queen.*
I have ever lov'd the life remov'd;
And held in idle price to haunt assemblies,
Where youth, and cost, and *witless* brav'ry keeps. *Shakespeare.*
So't pleas'd my destiny,
Guilty of my sin of going, to think me
As vain, as *witless*, and as false as they
Which dwell in court. *Donne.*
He kept us slaves, by which we fitly prove
That *witless* pity breedeth fruitless love. *Fairfax.*
The apple's outward form
Delectable, the *witless* swain beguiles,
Till with a withen mouth and spattering noise
He tastes the bitter morsel and rejects. *Philips.*
WITTING. *n. f.* [Diminutive of *wit*.] A pretender to wit;
a man of petty smartness.
You have taken off the senseless ridicule, which for many
years the *wittings* of the town have turned upon their fathers
and mothers. *Addison's Spectator.*
Those half-learn'd *wittings* num'rous on our isle,
As half-form'd insects on the banks of Nile.
A beau and *witling* perish'd in the throng,
One dy'd in metaphor, and one in song. *Pope.*
WITNESS. *n. f.* [from *wit*, Saxon.]
1. Testimony; attestation.
The devil can cite scripture for his purpose;
An evil soul producing holy *witness*,
Is like a villain with a smiling cheek;
A goodly apple rotten at the heart. *Shakespeare.*
May we, with the warrant of womanhood, and the *witness*
of a good conscience, pursue him any further revenge? *Shak.*
If I bear *witness* of myself, my *witness* is not true. *John.*
The spirit beareth *witness* with our spirit that we are the
children of God. *Rom. viii. 16.*
Many bare false *witnesses*, but their *witness* agreed not. *Mar.*
Nor was long his *witness* unconfirmed. *Milton.*
Ye moon and stars bear *witness* to the truth!
His only crime, if friendship can offend,
Is too much love to his unhappy friend. *Dryden's Æneid.*
Our senses bear *witness* to the truth of each others reports,
concerning the existence of sensible things. *Locke.*
2. One who gives testimony.
The king's attorney
Urg'd on examinations, proofs, confessions
Of divers *witnesses*. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
God is *witness* betwixt me and thee. *Gen. xxxi. 50.*
Thy trial choose
With me, best *witness* of thy virtue try'd. *Milton.*
A fat benefice became a crime, and *witness* too against its
incumbent. *Decay of Piety.*
Nor need I speak my deeds, for these you see;
The sun and day are *witnesses* for me. *Dryden.*
3. With a *WITNESS.* Effectually; to a great degree, so as to
leave some lasting mark or testimony behind. A low phrase.
Here was a blessing handed out with the first pairs of ani-
mals at their creation; and it had effect with a *witness*. *Wood.*
Now gall is bitter with a *witness*;
And love is all delight and sweetness. *Pror.*
To *WITNESS.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To attest.
There ran a rumour
Of many worthy fellows that were out,
Which was to my belief *witness* d the rather,
For that I saw the tyrant's power a-foot. *Shakespeare.*
Hearest thou not how many things they *witness* against thee?
John xxvii. 13.
Though by the father he were hir'd to this,
He ne'er could *witness* any touch or kiss. *Donne.*
These be those discourses of God, whose effects those that
live *witness* in themselves; the sensible in their sensible na-
tures, the reasonable in their reasonable souls. *Raleigh.*
To *WITNESS.* *v. n.* To bear testimony.
The sea strive with the winds which should be louder,
and the thronds of the ship with a ghastly noise to them that
were in it, *witnessed* that their ruin was the wage of the
others contention. *Sidney.*
Mine eye doth his effigies *witness*,
Most truly limn'd and living in your face. *Shakespeare.*

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- Witnes* you ever-burning lights above!
You elements that clip us round about!
Witnes that here Iago now doth give
The execution of his wit, hands and heart,
To Othello's service. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
Lorenzo
Shall *witnes* I set forth as soon as you,
And even but now return'd. *Shakespeare.*
I *witnes* to
The times that brought them in. *Shakespeare.*
Another beareth *witnes* of me, and I know that the *witnes*
which he *witnes*eth of me is true. *John v. 32.*
For want of words, or lack of breath,
Witnes, when I was worried with thy peels. *Milton.*
The Americans do acknowledge and speak of the deluge in
their continent, as Acolta *witnes*eth, and Laet in the histo-
ries of them. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
Witnes, ye heav'ns! I live not by my fault,
I strove to have deserv'd the death I fought. *Dryden's Æneid.*
Lord Falkland *witnes*eth for me, that in a book there were
many subjects that I had thought on for the stage. *Dryden.*
Witnes for me ye awful gods,
I took not arms till urg'd by self-defence,
The eldest law of nature. *Rowe.*
WITNESS. *interj.* An exclamation signifying that person or
thing may attest it.
WITSNAPPER. *n. f.* [from *wit* and *snapper*.] One who affects repartee.
Go in, firrah; bid them prepare for dinner.—
—That is done, fir; they have all stomachs.—
—What a *witsnapper* are you! *Shakespeare.*
WITTED. *adj.* [from *wit*.] Having wit; as a quick *witted* boy.
WITICISM. *n. f.* [from *witty*.] A mean attempt at wit.
We have a libertine fooling even in his last agonies, with
a *witicism* between his teeth, without any regard to sobriety
and confidence. *L'Estrange.*
He is full of conceptions, points of epigram and *witicism*,
all which are below the dignity of heroic verse. *Addison.*
WITTY. *adv.* [from *witty*.]
1. Ingeniously; cunningly; artfully.
But is there any other beast that lives,
Who his own harm to *wittily* contrives? *Dryden.*
2. With flight of imagination.
In conversation *wittily* pleasant, pleasantly game some. *Sidney.*
The old hermit, that never saw pen and ink, very *wittily*
said to a niece of king Gordobuck, that that is, is. *Shakespeare.*
The obstinate contemners of all helps and arts, such as pre-
suming on their own natural parts, dare deride all diligence,
and seem to mock at the terms when they understand not the
things; think that way to get off *wittily* with their ignorance.
Ben. Johnson.
WITTINGLY. *n. f.* [from *witty*.] The quality of being witty.
No less deserveth his *wittiness* in devising, his pithiness in
uttering, his pastoral rudeness and his moral wisdom. *Spenser.*
WITTINGLY. *adv.* [from *witting*, knowing; from *wit*, Saxon,
to weet or know.] Knowingly; not ignorantly; with know-
ledge; by design.
Whatsoever we work as men, the same we do *wittingly* work
and freely; neither are we, according to the manner of na-
tural agents any way so tied, but that it is in our power to
leave things we do undone. *Hooker.*
Withhold revenge, 'tis not my fault,
Nor *wittingly* have I infring'd my vow. *Shak. Henry VI.*
During that dreadful siege, every particular accident for bre-
vity I *wittingly* pass over. *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*
He knowingly and *wittingly* brought evil into the world. *More.*
No forger of lies willingly and *wittingly* furnished out the
means of his own detection. *West on the Resurrection.*
WITTOL. *n. f.* [from *wit*, Saxon.] A man who knows the false-
hood of his wife and seems contented; a tame cuckold.
O Mars, for what doth serve thy armed ax?
To let that wild beast consume in flames
Thy Venus child. *Sidney.*
Amainon sounds well; Lucifer well; yet they are the
names of fiends; but cuckold, *wittol*, the devil himself hath
not such a name. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*
The Theban *wittol*, when he once desires
Jove is his rival, falls to sacrifice. *Cleaveland.*
WITTOLLY. *adj.* [from *wittol*.] Cuckoldly.
The jealous *wittolly* knave hath masses of money. *Shakespeare.*
WITTY. *adj.* [from *wit*.]
1. Judicious; ingenious.
The deep-revolving, *witty* Buckingham
No more shall be the neighbour to my counsels. *Shakespeare.*
Thou art beautiful in thy countenance, and *witty* in thy
words. *Junius xi. 23.*
2. Full of imagination.
Historics make men wise, poets *witty*, the mathematick
subtle. *Bacon.*
Where there is a real stock of wit, yet the *wittiest* sayings
will be found in a great measure the issues of chance. *South.*
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